VºL. 51-Nº. 7,807.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.

TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TY.-DRAWBACKS and BOARD OF AUDIT CERTIFICATES purchased at the highest prices, at the old stand, No. 1425 Pennsylvania avenue, four doors above Willard's Hotel.

ap9-2w W. H. SLATER.

1. O. O. F.—The Officers and Members of the R. W. GRAND LODGE will meet at the Hall THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Bro. L. WRIGHT. P. G.. To-morrow, (Wednesday.) By order of the Grand Master, 12 P. HALL SWEET, Gr. Secretary.

THE ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE THE ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE
BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold its
31-tregular monthly meeting, for the payment of
dues and making advances. WEBNESDAY. April
10th. at 7 p. m., at the Board of Trade Rooms,
819 Market Space. Advances made to stockholders
are divided into 120 equal monthly instalments.
CHARLES B. BAILEY, President.
JNO. JOY EDSON, Sec., 711G st. n.w. 1t

1. O. O. F.-GRAND LODGE.-The weinesday evening, 10th instant, at 7% o'clock.

Quarterly communication will be held on weinesday evening, 10th instant, at 7% o'clock. Grand Secretary.

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION. the payment of dues, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 7 30 o'clock p. m., at St. Aloysious School House, 1st st. n.w., between I and K sts. at 8-4t

DANIEL DONOVAN, Sec'y.

meeting of the Stockholders of the IN-LAND AND SEABOARD COASTING COM-PANY, of the District of Columbia, in the Direc-tors' room of the National Metropolitan Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, for the purpose of electing Nine Directors for the ensuing year. Polls will be opened at 12 m, and close at 2 p. m. SAMUEL BACON. President.

mar30-10t BUFFALO LITHIA.
HUNYADI JANOS,
ALI APPOLLINARIS SPRING WATERS,

MILBURN'S PHARMACY, 1429 PENNA, AVENUE.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
FOR INVALIDS,
Consisting of AIR CUSHIONS, PILLOWS,
HOT WATER BAGS, ICE BAGS, SILK ELAS-TIC STOCKINGS, &c., &c.

For sale by W. S. THOMPSON, Pharmacist, 703 15th st.

HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON,
317 9TH STREET NORTHWEST,
With very extensive facilities for manufacturing, are now showing a line of Marbleized
Mantles unequaled for richness of design and color and rivaling in extent any establishment in the country. Architects designs for Mantles and Wainscoatings closely followed, and imitations of rare and beautiful marbles exactly produced.

Agents for BARSTOW WROUGHT IRON FUR-ACE, Baltimore KITCHENER KANGES; a the Russia fire-place STOVE. Contractors for Plumbing and all Tin and Copper Work. With a large force of competent mechanics in their various branches and lower personal accounts. rious branches and long personal experience, will de good work cheaper than any other house, m2-ly

IN QUALTY AND PRICE.

Champagne Wines of MOET & CHANDON, MOET & CHANDON, Established 1843. RENAULD, FRANCOIS & CO., Sole Agents for U. S.

VERDICT RENDERED BY

OUR OPENING OF SPRING WEAR CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

THE PEOPLE.

ALL UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PRAISE:

THE MOST ELEGANT DISPLAY OF SPRING CLOTHING EVER SEEN.

Such a Magnificent Stock. Such Elegant Styles.

Such Splendid Garments. Such Low Prices named for Perfect Fitting and

Reliably made CLOTHING!

Never before have the People had an opportunity to select from as great an assortment. NEVER BEFORE HAS CLOTHING BEEN

SO CHEAP. No one can afford to buy until they have visited us. If we had the space, words would fail to de-scribe the Bargains we offer this Spring. The

pinching times demand Low Prices. WE HAVE MADE THEM. SEEING IS BELIEVING CONVINCE YOURSELF.

In the Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Departments can be found EVERYTHING that can be thought of in the way of

SPRING WEAR. We have made the most Extensive Preparations

IMMENSE SPRING BUSINESS. Doubly so of any Previous Season.

No one need stay away thinking they cannot be

For the Laborer, Farmer, Mechanic, Clerk, or

Merchant, all can find JUST WHAT THEY WANT.

> A. STRAUS. 1011 Pennsylvania avenue,

Between 10th and 11th streets. THE NAILS.—Judge Prentiss certifies: "Dr. SCHULTZE cured mine 18 years ago." (Thousands like of painless cases of bunions, corns, ulcers, chilblains, rheumatic or swollen joints, &c.

Office: 903 Pennsylvania avenue, up stairs. Ladies and children attended as usual. Call or too late. d1

There is unquestionably no remedy so certain in its effects. ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all disorders of the THROAT and LUNGS alike yield to its influence. The highest medical testimony states that no better cure for these complaints exists, which has been proved by considerably over half a century's experience. They are sold by all Chemists. Fifty centsper box. E. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Special Agents.

SPRING PATTERNS RECEIVED—Dress-making from Latest Parisian Styles.—S. T. Taylor's Patterns and Journals of Fashion. Knife Pleating and Fringing. S. J. MESSER, mar15-eo2m 1213 Pennsylvania avenue.

A LADY, JUST RETURNED FROM South America, has twenty sprays of uisite FEATHER FLOWERS, made in the Convents of Brazil, for trimming Also, twenty-five BEAUTIFUL BIRDS for same purpose. Call at WINDSOR HOUSE, F Ladies' Hats.

STUFFED OIL MANGOES.

PICKLED TINY TIMS, ONIONS. AUTUMN CLUSTERS. WORCESTERSHIRE, REEF STEAK

MUSHROOM and other SAUCES. New crop SWEET OIL. B. W. REED'S SONS.

1916 F st. n. w. TRUNKS: TRUNKS:: TRUNKS::: TRAVELING BAGS,

SATCHELS, In great variety, of MY OWN and other makes, and at prices lower than ever, at my FACTORY and

SALESROOMS. 425 Seventh Street. One door above Odd Fellows' Hall. JAMES S. TOPHAM.

TO ORDER. Trunks, of any style desired, made to order on the premises. REPAIRING. Trunks, &c., Repaired, and Trunks covered at short notice.

Horsey whisky. At.

WITMER'S, GROCER.

mar28-tr 1918 Pennsylvania ave. OLD CLOTHING, &c.-L. RICE, dealer in Second-hand CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., 623 7th street southwest, offers great bargains, He pays the highest prices in Cash for the several ticles named above. Orders by mail attende

THE EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS TO-DAY .- Internal

revenue, \$196,821.05; customs, \$424,673.35. Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan today amounted to \$225,000.

ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER DONNOVAN, of the House of Representatives, has tendered his resignation to Doorkeeper Field, who will fill the vacancy by the appointment of one Stiles. of Wisconsin. Donnovan is an Ohio man, and it marks a new departure, as it were, when an Ohio man loses his grip on an office.

THE GHOST OF OLD JOHN BROWN.-The state of Kansas, it is said, will present as its contribution to the national statuary hall in the Capitol, a statue of John Brown, which act it is feared, some of the southern members, will not accept as in the spirit of concilia-

NAVAL NOTES .- The Swatara, last heard of at Aspinwall, is expected at Key West in a few days. The Adams, at Panama, is expected to sail early in May for the Samoan Islands, relieving the Swatara, which has been looking out for American interests on that island during the revolution. The Enterprise arrived at

Norfolk this morning. THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE to-day agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$75,000 to reopen the mint at New Orleans. The oill pending to repeal the resumption law was also considered, but no action was taken. The committee decided to hold a special meeting

on Friday next to vote on the subject.

THE COMING WALKING MATCH.-In view of the probability of the change of the political complexions of the Senate and House after March 4th next, the officers and clerks of both branches of the legislative department con-template arranging a walking match—that is, the Senate clerks are to walk over to the House, and the House clerks over to the Sen-

A BIG DAY'S WORK.-Yesterday larger equisitions for stamps, envelopes, etc., were received and filed at the Post Office department than on any other day, with a single exception in the department's history. Requisitions for over 14,500,000 stamps, over 2,500,000 envelopes, and nearly 4,0**6**0,000 postal cards, aggregating \$437,610.32 in value, were filed.

DOORKEEPER FIELD took possession of his office to-day, and was soon besieged by a horde of hungry office seekers. There seems to be an impression that he proposes to make clean sweep, and the outs presented themselves by scores, some "diseased" and some willing to be if they can by such means get office. Gen. Field will move slowly in the matter of changes in the force now employed though he does not deny that he will make some removals. It is to be hoped that the old red tape system, which had its origin under the old doorkeeper will be abolished; that is that the doorkeeper will not be prevented from taking cards direct to members instead of having them sent through the assistant doorkeeper of the House, as heretofore, to be delivered any time within forty-eight hours after he received them.

THE METRIC BILL.-Inasmuch as the bill introduced by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, with reference to the metric system, is meeting with criticism, for departing from the metric standard, the friends of that gentleman say the bill was not his own, but was introduced by him at the request of Mr. Bomhart, one of his constituents. Mr. Stephens is still too ill to attend the sessions of the House."

OUR BONDS NOT SO POPULAR ABROAD .-Charles E. Carr, special agent of the Treasury department, who has been stationed in Lonon for some time in connection with the syndicate, returned to this city yesterday, bringing with him eleven million of four per ceat. bonds. He says the sale of our bonds ceased in Europe upon the passage of the Matthews' silver resolution, and expects that they will be sent back to this country at the rate of six million a week. He says all the syndicate agents were discharged on March 1st last, and that ex-Assistant Secretary Conant is in New

THE PORTSMOUTH has arrived at Havre, twenty days from New York, with goods for

NAVAL ORDERS .- Paymaster C. F. Guild and Assistant Engineer H. L. Slosson, to the Alaska at New York; Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton, detached from the Marion and ordered to return to the United States.

AFTER A MINT .- A delegation of the Cincinnati Board of Trade will be accorded a hearing by the House committee on coinage, weights and measures on Thursday, on the subject of locating a mint at Cincinnati. The committee will recommend the reopening of the mint at New Orleans and the establishment of a new one at some point not yet de-

A MARINE CORPS RETIRING BOARD met at the barracks this morning, before which Second Lieut. Smyser is ordered to appear. The board consists of Majors Nicholson and Haywood, Capt. Collier, Surgeon Hudson, Passed Assistant Surgeon Owen and Capt. Bartlett—the latter as judge advocate of the court.

THE SILVER MILLS .- Ten pairs of dies for coining the new silver dollar were shipped from Philadelphia yesterday to the mint at San Francisco, and ten pairs to the Carson City mint for a similar purpose. It is expected that the coining will commence at both these mints in about ten days.

MIS. MATILDA FLETCHER, of Iowa, appeared before the House committee on education and labor yesterday, with a plea for the introduction of industrial expositions of the pupils' voluntary handiwork in the schools of the District of Columbia, to be held once a month. She urged that such expositions would popularize usefulness, stimulate industry, invention and thought, and reveal to teachers and parents the particular talent of every pupil, thus enabling a choice of pursuit which could not fail to bring success.

ANOTHER CONTEST SETTLED. - The House elections committee has agreed by a unanimous vote to dismiss the South Carolina contested election case of O'Connor, democrat, against Cain, republican—the sitting member.

THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR WYOMING, under command of Capt. J. C. Watson, which left the Brooklyn navy-yard Saturday, for Havre, carries a crew of 170 men, including a marine guard. Her cargo consists of exhibits for the Agricultural Department and the Educational Bureau. The Wyoming also carries the steam engine which is to supply the power to run all the machinery at the Exposition. Her officers say she will make the passage across the Atlantic in less than three weeks. They expect to use steam all the way over, but will also take advantage of fair weather for sailing purposes. Before she sailed Secretary Thompson had her surveyed by a board of naval officers, who pronounced her seaworthy in every respect.

THE POSTAL COMMISSION sailed from Cedar Keys, Florida, yesterday in the steamer Lizzie Henderson for Key West and Havana.

LIKELY TO BE CONFIRMED .- It is probable that the nomination of John W. Easby, of this city, for chief constructor of the navy will be confirmed by the Senate, notwithstanding the adverse report. The fact that Easby's integrity is unquestioned by his opponents is having a good deal of weight, and Secretary Thompson is anxious to have him confirmed

Personal.-Richard C. McCormick. commissioner general for the United States to the Paris exposition, and Auguste H. Girard Casperis, of this city, are registered at the Hotel Splendide, in Paris. Ex-Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson, has been taken into the Hunter murder case at Camden. N. J., as associate counsel with James M. Scovel and Aaron Thompson, who represent the prisoner,

Representative Blackburn, of Ky., has his
arm done up in a sling, by reason of a car-

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN BRIG.-The Department of State has received from the U.S. consul at St. Thomas information of the total loss of the brig Abbie C. Titcomb, of Portland, Me., on the Onagada reefs, on the 12th of last month. The crew reached St. Thomas in an open boat on the 13th, and were taken charge of by the consul.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, Secretary Evarts, Secretary Sherman, Posmaster General Key, and Attorney General Devens were absent from the Cabinet meeting to-day. Assistant Secretary Hawley represented the Treasury department, and Assistant Secretary Seward the Department of State. No business

of importance was transacted. SKIRMISH WITH TRAIN ROBBERS.-The P. O. department has received a report stating that the officers engaged in trying to arrest the robbers who stopped the train on the Houston and Texas Central railroad, and robbed the express and mails-have had a skirmish with the outlaws who are in force. The assistance of the state authorities has been invoked to effect the capture.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAIL-ROADS to-day directed Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, to report favorably to the House a Pacific railroad funding bill identical in pro-visions with the bill now pending in the Senate. This is a black eye for Jay Gould and

day last, in the Delaware river, at Trenton. This is believed to have been derived from a stock of salmon eggs presented by the German Government in 7873 to the U.S. fish comsuccessfully hatched out and placed in the Delaware river.

BAD SHOWING FOR THE DISTRICT BILL .-The tariff bill now pending as a special order and the legislative, executive and judicial approprlation bill, which can be called up any day as a privileged report, will put off further consideration of the bill to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia, for weeks to come. if, indeed, not indefinitely. Gov. Hendee will, however, endeavor to get some Saturday for its consideration.

WHY THE LETTERS WERE PUNCHED .-Complaint was made to the Post Office depart from the Persian postal department concludes

important frontier position. ful if a long and bloody war could be pre

AGAINST THE COOLIE TRADE. - Secretary Thompson to-day issued orders to the commanders of all American men-of-war in the South Pacific waters concerning the coolie trade. The order, after citing the laws upon which it is based, says: "Whereas information has been communicated to the Navy de American masters of ships are now engaged in the coolie trade in violation of the laws H. N. Carlton, has been recently discovered on the island of Ulolokai, in the Pacific ocean, with about 50 Chinese on board, over and coolie trade; therefore, by direction of the President, you are hereby instructed to employ any and all ships, officers, marines and sea-men under your command, to keep watch or other oriental country, known as 'coolies and if thereupon you shall find sufficient proof will cause her to be carried with her officers and crew to the most convenient post or dis-

according to law.

MENT.-Superintendent Burnside, of the P. O. D., is undergoing examination by a sub committee of the House expenditures committee, consisting of Representatives Caldwell and Watson, in reference to his disbursements for the department. His statement as to contingent expenses for the year ending July 1, 1877, shows that in some items for which specific appropriations were made he had remaining unexpended balances, as for example, in stationary, \$792.13: fuel, \$3,534.20; gas, \$787.07; furniture, \$2,115.60, and hardware, \$434.08; while in other items more was spent than was specifically appropriated, and the deficiency was made up from these unexpended bal-ances. Thus, for plumbing and gas fitting, the excess of expenditures over appropriation was \$2,065.20: for telegraphing, \$408.97; for carpets, \$3,500.10: for painting, \$1,294.52; miscellau-eous, \$9.271.63. Col. Burnside stated, in the examination yesterday, that he saw nothing wrong in this diversion of funds from one item to another; it had always been customary in the department, and his accounts showing this condition of affairs were audited by the Treasury department. Among the miscellaneous items, for which \$8,000 was appropaiated and \$17.271 expended, are \$260 for the Metropolitan, \$60 by the Washington and Georgetown, and \$30 by the Columbia line; \$1,121.52 for ice; \$649.83 for washing towels; \$883.77 for towels and sheeting; for lambrelaw books, \$195; and for winding clocks, \$100.

The recent suspension of one of the savings banks in Pawtucket, R. I., causes so much disturbance in the minds of the depositors in the other two insitutions in that village that at the request of the trustees Gov. Van Zandt ings, and probably a temporary injunction will be asked of the supreme court until the excitement is somewhat allayed. The Wellfleet (Mass.) Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to \$422,173, and the South Boston Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to placed under the restrictions of the new savings bank law of Massachusetts.

A FIRE IN FORSYTH, GA., Sunday night, destroyed the only remaining hotel and three storehouses. The telegraph office was burned, but is now reopened. Losses aggregate \$13,000: insurance about \$4,000. The origin of the fire was accidental. Three weeks ago Forsyth suffered severely by fire.

A LARGE GOLD BRICK was cast at Helena. Montana, yesterday, from the product of the Penobscot mine, and is valued at over \$50,000. The mine is located about 18 miles from Silver City, Montana. The brick is the product of 150 tons of ore, and the cost of production was

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9. SENATE.-Mr. Eustis presented resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana in favor of the improvement of the navigation of the Red

on the calendar. reported a bill to repair and put in operation the mint at New Orleans. Placed on the cal-

A TRIUMPH OF FISH CULTURE. - The Smithsonian Institution has just received a salmon weighing 231/4 pounds, caught on Saturmission, of which about five thousand were

ment last January that letters received from Persia had been perforated by some sharp instrument. Inquiry was made at once of the Persian postal authorities as to the cause, to which a reply was received at the Post Office department yesterday, dated Teheran, Feb. 25th, to the effect that the perforations complained of were made during the fumigation at the Russian frontier to which all letters from Persia were subjected, owing to the existence of the plague in that country, and the establishment of quarantine regulations. The letter "I am happy to inform you that the plague has disappeared, and the quarantine has been removed." The comparatively short time, less nan six weeks, which is required to transmit a message from so distant a nation as Persia, shows the efficiency of the international postal

CONFIRMED.-The Senate, in executive session, yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Boyd H. McEcron, register of land office, Con-

SITTING BULL.-No late advices from Sitting Bull have been received at the War office, but every possible precaution has been taken to give him a warm reception should he come over the border from Canada. If he pursues this course with the full force he is reported to have at his command, it is not believed that the government, with its present resources. can furnish a sufficient number of troops to impede his march, much less successfully combat him, without leaving uncovered and entirely defenceless more of the most ten thousand well armed and finely mounted warriors, Sitting Bull would give ample em ployment to nearly the entire force of the army. His passage of the border would necessitate the withdrawal of a large portion of the United States forces from the Texan frontier, Avizona and the department of the Colombia, and even then it is considered doubt-

partment by the officer in command of the North Pacific station that American ships and guoted; that the wrecked American vessel, above the number testified to by the U.S. consulat the port of her departure, and that two other American ships are expected to reach Honolulu with carpoes of Chinese, under such circumstances as are calculated to create the reasonable belief that they are engaged in the upon all vessels navigated or owned, in whole or in part, by citizens of the United States, as you may have reasonable cause to believe to have on board any subjects of China, Japan, that such vessel or vessels are so employed you trict in the United States, and delivery to the T. S. marshal of said district to be dealt with

DECREASE IN INTERNAL REVENUE. - For the first nine days of April, 1877, the receipts from internal revenue sources, aggregated \$2,823,521.92. The receipts for the corresponding period of this year, are \$2,434,771.95, showing a falling off of \$388,749.97. The receipts for the fiscal year of 1877, up to April 9th, were \$88,908,322.29 and for the same period this year \$83,179,933.95, showing a decrease of \$5,728,388.24

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE P. O. DEPARTstreet car fare, of which \$170 was received by quins and curtains, \$900; for awnings and flags, \$1,061.68; for watering streets, \$200; for

NEW ENGLAND SAVINGS BANKS IN TROUBLE. has appointed a commission to examine the Franklin and Pawtucket institutions for sav-\$1,565,962, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of their depositors, have been

river. Referred to the committee on com-Several petitions relative to the repeal of the bankrupt act, transfer of the life-saving service, for pensions, &c., were presented and

Mr. Burnside, from the committee on education and labor, reported bills per instruction, in moral and social science, and the introduction of industrial expositions in the schools of the District of Columbia. Placed Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee,

> In reporting the bill Mr. Morrill said that in the opinion of the committee this would afford all the additional mint facilities that would be required.
>
> Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to regulate compensation to railroads for the transportation mails. Referred to post office committee. On motion of Mr. Maxey the Senate took up and passed the bill to provide a code of army regulations. On motion of Mr. Cockrell the bill to pro-

vide for a public building at Kansas City, Mo.. was taken up and passed.
On motion of Mr. Teller, the bill to authorize the construction of narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills, was taken up and considered. A large number of amendments, including cutting off the branches and striking out the words "narrow-gauge," were agreed to. Pending final action the morning hour expired, and the bill Mr. Blaine, from the committee on appro-

priations, reported the general deficiency bill Placed on the calendar. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution of February 28, 1878, relative to live oak timber land reserved by the government in the state of Florida. Referred to the committee on public lands. The railroad funding bill came up as the un-

finished business. Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate, combatting the idea that because the railroads had proved of benefit to the United States they were entitled to extraordinary consideration. He dissented entirely with Messrs. Matthews and Hill as to the unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation. The words of the act "not less" than five per cent. should be paid in. Did not this, coupled with reserved right to alter, amend, or repeal, imply that more than five per cent, would be required to be paid in. He next referred to the question of what constituted net earnings, and defended the definition the act of 1864 the proportion of directors to be appointed by the President on behalf of the nited States was changed without question, showed a recognition of the right to alter or amend. If the corporators should succed in breaking down legislation at this time, it might be that the time would come when the voice of the people would be heard, and affairs placed in the hands of honest men. The provision for the payment of the obligations of the corporattons was purely an administrative act, and required a different application from time to time, as the circumstances changed, as new roads were built, as new men came into the directory, or as the stock has run up a dollar by the bulls or bears. Yet it was proposed to tie the hands of this sovereign

administrative power, that gave these monopolies, behind its back for twenty-two years, nearly an entire generation. He did not think the gentleman from Maine would upon reflection think this was an entirely safe mode of procedure. He said that it might happen that the stock should pass into the hands of foreign holders, who might bedevil the roads and bring about a state of things where there would be no net earnings, the interest on first mortgage bonds would not be paid, and all would go down in value. Yet the Senator from Maine in the innocence of his nature, supposing everybody was as honest as himself, would scald his hands and allow himself to be put in a bag and placed in the custody of the Union Pacine railroad.

Mr. Blaine, intrerrupting, said the Sena-tor had referred to Jay Gould and said— Mr. Fdmunds said he had not referred to lay Gould or any other individual. Mr. Blaine insisted that in a reference to a stockholder who held a large quantity of the stock, and who was painted blacker than he really was. Mr. Edmunds said there were many men who were not so black as they were painted.

There were Senators who were not as black as they had been painted in connection with stocks. He had not indulged in any personal references. HOUSE .- On motion of Mr. Clymer, the naval appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on appropriations, and the amendments were ordered

Mr. Wright introduced a bill to issue four hundred millions of dollars of greenbacks, to be used in the erection of public buildings and other works of improvement.

The reading of the bill was demanded, and the clerk had read for some time, when Mr. Wood objected to the further reading of that stump speech. The Speaker ruled that when consent was given to the gentleman to offer a bill he had a

right to demand its reading.

Mr. White (Penn.) insisted upon its being Mr. Aldrich said when the consent was given the House did not know that a stump speech was to be made. The bill was then read through and referred to the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Wright asked that the bill be printed in the Record.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) objected. The laboring men in his district could not afford to pay for Mr. Wright's stump speech. THE TEMPORARY CLERKS' BILL. Mr. Durham, from the committee of conference on the bill authorizing the Secretary of

the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, submitted a report that the committee of conference was unable to agree. Mr. Durham stated that there was only one item upon which the conferees were unable to agree, and that was with reference to the appropriation of \$20,000 for increased railway postal service. All the other amendments were agreed upon. Mr. Dunnell, Mr. Sampson and others inquired with reference to the needs of the postal service. They were prepared to show that increased service was required in their dis-

The Speaker said the report showed that the confrerees had disagreed upon all points, and not upon any special item.

Mr. Blount thought he could explain that matter. The committee had agreed upon everything except this one item for postal service. It was not necessary, and he hoped the House would stand by their committee. Mr. Durham moved that the House request another conference. Mr. Sampson moved that the House recede from its disagreement.

The Speaker said that motion was in order. The confrerees had reported a generaldisagree-Mr. Sampson understood Mr. Durham to say that they had only disagreed upon one The Speaker replied that the report showed a general disagreement. It must be voted on Mr. Baker (Ind.) a member of the commit-

tee of conference, inquired if the report could not be referred back. He had signed the report without reading it, and it did not recount the facts. Mr. Banks argued that the report could not be recommitted. The Senate had an equal contest in this matter with the House, and the only course was to accept the report and order a new committee. The Speaker said there was a question of fact involved, and about that the conference

committee differed.

Mr. Sampson insisted upon his motion to re-Mr. Banks made the point that the only motion in order was to concur in the report of the committee and appoint a new confer-The Speaker inquired if it was not in order to instruct a conference committee. Mr. Banks-replied it was not, for then it would not be a full and free conference. nia railroad. Mr. Durham asked leave to withdraw the report, in order that another report might be submitted in accordance with the facts.

ence was ordered, and the same conferees were appointed. Mr. Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amend-ments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and upon his motion the said amendments were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered. Mr. Buckner, from committee on banking

After further discussion the report of the

committee was agreed to and a new confer-

and currency, reported a substitute for the bill to retire the circulation of the national

Mr. Eames made the point of order that the bill involved an appropriation of money, and must have its first consideration in the committee of the whole, and Mr. Burchard made the further point that the bill proposed a change in the mode of paying customs duties. The Speaker overruled the first point of order and sustained the last. Mr. Buckner then by the direction of the

banking and currency committee, offered a re solution assigning the 23d day of April, for the consideration of the bill and upon ordering the main question on the resolution the yeas and nays were demanded. The House, by a vote of 126 years to 106 navs. ordered the main question, and the resolution making the bill a separate order, was agreed

The District in Congress.

MOFFAT AND HIS BELL PUNCH. Dr. Moffat, of Richmond, Va., the patentee of the Moffat register and the author of the Moffat liquor law, now in force in Virginia, was before the House committee on the District of Columbia this morning, explaining the merits of his patent and the benefits of the law. He urged its adoption in the District of Columbia.

View of Roach.

Johnny Roach, the same man with whom we used to clinch, "that's so," looks like a Catholic priest who was attached to the Society of Jesus. He has an unaccommodating and in terested deafness, and can hear a business proposition through a partition, but a question rom an investigating committee has to be printed on a sign for him. He smiles a deaf and adjustable smile, and wears clothes of passable respectability, as if he would not have it forgotten that he used to be a common smith, and put a head on rivets and filled moulds with metal. His complexion is parboiled and accompanied by a sandy wig of the color old comedians wore. He is thick set and muffled up like an undertaker, and speaks low about the subject of ships and subsidies, as if he meant to refer to "the deceased." John is a good speech-maker, with a touch of Irish wit and pathos, and he will go as far out of his way, on occasions, for a newspaper reporter as for a Senator. As we looked at him, Morton McMichael said:

Some of our people impute one's success to luck. As I look over this shipyard, one-half a dozen towering hulls of iron ribs, involving a great credit or great accumulations, I think what is called luck is only the idler's expres-

sion for energy, sagacity and faith."

John Roach lives on Fifth avenue, opposite the Cathedral, and is said to be a fast son of the church. I observed that other warm disciple. John Kelly, at the head of the sachems the scene with subdued enthusiasm. Roach has heretofore done his forgings of heavy machinery in New York, but is hereafter to do them at Chester. He owns the Morgan works and was interested in the Etna works; but fuel, fresh water, cheap labor, cheap iron and modern ship craft concentrate on the lower Delaware, where Roach bought out a big ship yard and shops for a paltry snm. There resides his ablest son, and he maintains 2.500 workmen, who were neatly dressed and paraded before Hayes. Said Mr. H. K. Green, of

Tiffany's: "John Roach employs the best talent. There's his constructor, Faran, who models and arranges the parts of these iron ships there's not his equal in the world. There's his engineer, who took out the City of Tokio to San Francisco: he was so natty and thorough that Roach has him on his staff permanently Now there's Tisdale, who went out to Brazil to get the subsidy. Roach said, 'Hang on! Dog those English for seven years, if necessary, but we will have the subsidy they are getting. At last John Bull drew off the New York line and Roach carried the \$150,000 a year Brazilian

Roach wants, it is said, \$200,000 a year from the American Government besides. The entertainment of the launch probably cost him \$10,000, yet such a launch, after our long poverty of ships, should have been a holiday, a happiness and a national occasion. I looked over the vast throng of perhaps 20,000 people invading the shore and the surface of the river, and I felt that the American man who could take pay to injure, discourage or pre vent the establishment of our own steamships was a dead beat. We ought to be allowed to buy the ships, but not to be mocked because we can build them. The present pair of steamers for Brazil cannot be put into the stock market at the peril of the subsidy. Therefore, they will not go the way instituted by Jerome, Brown Bros. and Stockwell .-

DETECTED BY A SEAL RING-How a Lover who Shot his Rival Dead Came to be Captured.-Last night the sheriff of Dodge couny, Neb., passed up the Texas Central road, having in charge a man named Marcus Withersau, accused of murder. Withersau was paying court to a young lady named Bradley. who resided in the town of Fremont, Neb., and was engaged to be married to her, when a stranger named Joel Lauridge came to the town. Lauridge succeeded in a short time in claiming a good part of the young lady's attention. This greatly displeased Withersau, who is of a very jealous temperament, and he was not slow in giving his apparent rival many evidences of his ill-will, openly insulting him whenever an opportunity was afforded. Yet young Lauridge, being received with favor by the young lady continued to visit her. The engagement between Withersau and his affianced was unbroken, and the wedding day

had been fixed upon. One evening Withersau, on his way to the town to visit his affianced, met her in company with Lauridge, out riding, and, seized by a fit of jealousy, he galloped up to them and shot Lauridge, killing him almost instantly. He fled the country, and it was thought that he had gone back to Canada, where he had formerly lived. He wore on his hand a seal ring of the young lady, which was mounted by a gold cross, and it was this that led to his capture. A young man named Swazey, a cousin of Miss Bradley, had enlisted in the United States army, and was ordered along with his company to Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande. He had never seen Withersau, but had frequently heard his cousin describe the ring beonging to her, which Withersau wore when he shot Lauridge. One day he saw a strange man at the fort wearing the identical ring, but on inquiring the stranger's name he gave it as Bill Poindexter. The soldier wrote to the authorities of Fremont, giving a description of the man and ring, and the sheriff, being satisfied that the wearer of the ring was Withersau, came after and captured him.-[Dallas

OUTRAGE BY SEMINARIANS. - The East Hampton (Mass.) seminary students defaced the principal's house on Saturday night by painting the pillars as barber poles. All their rooms and baggage were searched by the faculty during the Sunday church service, and some clothing stained with paint was found. The students threatened a rebellion on Sunday night, and four watchmen were detailed to watch the principal's house. All is quiet

to-day. PRESERVED IN THE GRAVE.—Last week the body of Mrs. David Whalley was taken from a grave where it had laid for five year, in the Presbyterian church-yard, at Freeport, L. I., for the purpose of placing it by the side of the body of her husband, recently deceased. It was very heavy, and upon opening the coffin was found to be as perfect as when buried. white as snow, and natural in expression. It appeared to have been completely petrified.—

A LEGISLATOR ARRESTED.-E. F. Bullard. late a representative in the Pennsylvania leg-islature, who escaped from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms at Harrisburg, while under charges of embezzlement, has been arrested and is held at Wyalusing, Bradford county,

N. Y. Herald, 8th.

DIVIDING THE PROPERTY.-A Perland, Oregon, dispatch says it is asserted on good authority that arrangements have been perfected by which English and German bondholders who have for some time jointly owned the Oregon and California railroad, the Oregon Central railroad, and the Oregon Steamship Company divide their property. The English bondholders take the Oregon Central railroad, which they have controlled for some time, and the Oregon Steamship Company, and the German capitalists take the Oregon and Califor.

A MORPHIA AND QUININE RING .- In Philadelphia intense excitement prevailed in the drug market yesterday, owing to the advance in the price of morphia and quinine, drug dealers from all portions of the state and from New York and Baltimore endeavoring to have orders filled, but there is none to be obtained at any figure. The joiners of Manchester, 4,000 strong,

have been on a strike since May, 1877, to no effect as at the last meeting of the employers

t was ascertained that all the shops were

Telegrams to The Star

How the Case Now Stands.

THE EUROPEAN PROBLEM.

TRENTON, N. J., ELECTION.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD. Indications of the Financial Barom-

SUIT AGAINST A UNION GENERAL

LONDON, April 9.—The stock market was quiet yesterday, but prices in the foreign department were upheld by quotations from the continent. Russians at one time touched the highest point since Lord Derby resigned the foreign secretaryship. It is surmised in some quarters that continental prices are supported by a combination which is endeavoring to ne gotiate a new Russian loan. One of the members of the Berlin banking house of Mendels. sohn was in Paris yesterday seeking the cooperation of the Paris financial houses concerned in last year's loan to place about three

hundred million francs more. Several Paris dispatches state that Herr Mendelssohn returns to Berlin unsuccessful The Debate in Parliament.

The market became flatter towards the close esterday, in consequence of apprehensions of disclosures that might be made in the Parlia-mentary debates on the address to the Queen. The general effect of the debates, however, will be reassuring. The government's mea sures are supported by a large majority in Parliament, while the language of the minis ters was moderate concerning the purpose of those measures and hope of the ultimate suc cess of the diplomatic effect of the powers. The most interesting and important part of the debate was Lord Derby's statement. This shows the difference between Lord Derby and his colleagues to be of long standing and af fecting the substance of their entire Eastern policy. Lord Derby disapproved of the early summoning of Parliament. The date ulti mately fixed was a compromise on a proposi tion that Parliament should meet earlier. He disapproved so strongly of the vote of credit that he temporarily retired from the cabinet and for 48 hours his resignation was in Lord Beaconfield's hands; but now it is not the call ing out of the reserves which induced him to resign. There are other reasons, but what they are he cannot divulge until the propositions of the government, from which he dissented annears, therefore, tha known. the government has come to some resolutions, which at present are held in reserve. While the government has held from the outset that Russia cannot liberate herself from existing engagements without the consent of the other contracting parties, Lord Derby attaches little importance to the necessity of requiring from her a formal acceptance of that principle. He recognizes that if the congress should meet, such a principle must be laid down, but he does not emphasize it as a primary requisite for a final arrangement of any kind. He regards the failure of the congress as comparatively unimportant. He does not recognize in the consequences of that failure a state of affairs justifying or requiring forcible defense of British interests. They might be the subject of further negotiations, in which objections to various points of the treaty of San Stefano could be discussed between the individual powers, but he deprecates on every ground England going to war on account of such interests as are involved in these ques-

St. Petersburg Pacific. St. Petersburg telegrams are very pacific They say that the feeling gains ground that some formula will be invented which will remove the obstacles to the assembly of a con gress, and that Prince Bismarck is evidently interesting himself to this end. They declare that Russia has not sought to exclude Europe from considering the solution of the Eastern question, and does not regard the methods proposed by the treaty of San Stefano as the only solution Russia can accept. Russian diplomatists say, let Austria and England state the solutions they desire. Perhaps by mutual concessions some satisfactory arrangement can be found. Here is a wide basis for an agreement, seeing that all recognize great changes are necessary, and real guaranties must be secured against a renewal of the re cent disturbances in southwestern Europe while the problems to be solved, apart from national amour propre, would not be simplified by a European war. Lord Salisbury's circular is said to offer a new argument for the congress, for the questions raised by it are so numerous and important as to require many months for their discussion through the ordi-

nary diplomatic channels. The Feeling at Vienna. While this is the language of inspired communications from St. Petersburg, in Vienna it is known that Austria's written objections to the treaty of San Stefano, which reached St. Petersburg two days after Gen. Ignatieff's return from Vienna have given great dissatisfaction, the rumors saying Austria claims entirely too large concessions. In Vienna Count Andrassy's friends declare that there is no question of driving a bargain at all; that Austria has simply pointed out the European interests which are damaged by the treaty of San Stefano, and which Russia is bound to respect. Nevertheless, Count Andrassy still clings to the idea of a congress, so closely, indeed, that in some quarters it is declared that it is his only hope of getting any settlement whatever accepted by both the Hungarian and pro-Russian court party, and in default of such acceptance Count Andrassy's position will be untenable

The drift of the news from Constantinople is again distinctly pro-English. The position of Vefyk Pasha, president of the counsel of ministers, is said to be strengthened, and new objections have been taken by the Turks against Russian military movements. Russian garrisons have relieved the Roumanians at Niddin, Nikopolis and Lahova, so that the Russians now hold the Danube from its mouth to the Servian frontier.

Turkey Turns to England.

MURDER WILL OUT. Two More Victims of the Fiend La

Page. NEW YORK, April 9.-A dispatch from St. Alexandre, Canada, says that there now seems to be no doubt that Joseph La Page, who was hanged at Concord, N. H., on the 15th of March for the murder of Josie Langmaid, was the perpetrator of a cold-blooded murder here some ten years ago. Mrs. George Fountie and her daughter Minnie, aged sixteen, were the victims. The daughter had been outraged, and her body cut up very much like that of the Langmaid girl, except that the head was not severed from the body. | ambitious, passionate and a born agitator, b La Page was here at the time, and was heard | his fervid writings and speeches, managed t to make threats against Mrs. Fountie and her

Ex-Congressman Vance in San Fran-

cisco, Insane. CINCINNATI, April 9.-A telegram has been received from the proprietor of the Lick house, San Francisco, addressed to Mrs. Vance, stating that her husband, ex-Congressman J. L. Vance, who mysteriously disappeared from this city a short time ago, was there and was insane.

The Markets. BALTIMORE, April 9.—Virginia sixes, deferred, 4%; do. consolidated, 594; do. second series, 31; North Carolina sixes, old, 15; do. new, 8 bid to-day. Sugar strong and active,

new, 8 bid to-day. Sugar strong and active, 9\\\ 48\\\ 28\\\ unchanged.
NEW YORK, April 9.—Stocks strong.
Money, 7. Gold, 100%. Exchange, long, 486;
short, 488%. Governments firm and lower.
NEW YORK, April 9.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and futures 1 cent lower. Corn wheat dull and futures 1 cent lower. Cold a shade easier.
LONDON, April 9, 12:30 p. m.—Consols, 94 13-16 for money and 94% for the account. U. S. four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, 104%; 1867's, 108%; ten-forties, 106%; new fives, 105%. Erie, 10%. Illinois Central, 76%. Pennsylvania Central, 29%.
LONDON. April 9, 1 p. m.—Consols, 94% for money and 94 15-16 for the account.

plaint amounts to \$420,000, and embraces horses, cows, pigs, sheep, and mules by the hundred, shovels, spades, ploughs, carts, wagons, hoes, and other farm utensils, together with about 300 hogsheads of sugar and 250 hogs. heads of molasses, in fact the complete stock of the Killona plantation in St. Charles Parish. It is understood that the defence will show that all these acts of appropriation were done by the general in the capacity as military officer and on behalf of the U. S. government while he was acting as commander of the military department of the gulf during the early period of reconstruction, and further that the inventory is largely exaggerated both as to quantity and value.

A Union General Sued for Damage to a Louisiana Plantation.

NEW YORK, April 9.—An action against Major Gen. Phillip H. Sherman in which one

James A. Whalen seeks to recover nearly \$500,000 is on the calendar of the U.S. circuit

court, and will probably be reach for trial in course of a day or two. The suit is brought to obtain damages for the alleged unlawful "conversion to his own use" of the stock of a

Louisiana plantation in the month of August, 1867. The property scheduled in the com-

Secretary Sherman in Wall Street. NEW YORK, April 9.—Secretary Sherman visited the sub-treasury this morning and had a long interview with Assistant Treasurer Hill house. At 1 o'clock this afternoon a conference was begun between the Secretary and a

number of prominent bankers whom he had invited to meet him. The meeting is strictly private. Its object, it is understood, is an interchange of views in regard to the financial condition of the country

and the practicability of resuming specie payments by the 1st of January, 1879.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—The municipal election in this city turned out to be a mixed victory between the two parties. The demo crats carry the mayor, school superintendent and receiver of taxes on the city ticket by a reduced majority. The republicans carry two out of three chosen freeholders, and five out of seven councilmen, giving them a majority in both bodies. They gain two trusfees of public schools, and carry three wards that usually give democratic majorities.

The British Military Forces. The mifitary forces of Great Britain as now organized are composed of (1) the standing army, (2) the first-class army and militia re-serve, (3) the militia, (4) the volunteers, and (5) the second-class army reserve. The regular or standing army (about 132,000 strong) corresponds in organization and duties with that of the smaller regular army in this country, The first-class army and militia reserve have no counterpart in the American system. They are composed respectively of men who have served three years or thereabouts in the regular army, and the militia. These men now form part of the civil population, but as soon as Parliament sanctions the royal order, they will be expected to repair to the brigade depots

at which they are enrolled. The militia (85,000 strong) corresponds in some respects to the National Guard of this state, but the discipline is nearly as stringent as in the regular army. The militia is only intended for home defence, and cannot be sent out of the United Kingdom. The members of this branch of the service are paid a small sum annually. The volunteers (180,00) strong) correspond more closely to the state troops in this country than the militia. The regiments are composed mainly of young men engaged in business occupations, and are commanded by officers selected by themselves and approved by the government

The second class army reserve (10,000 strong) s composed of old pensioners, who are now off duty, but are expected to repair to military de pets and serve when called out

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY DO. In a recent articl Garnet Wolseley gives interesting information which throws light on the contemplated measures of the government. "According to our existing military system," he says, "upon war being declared, the militia is called out and hands over its reserve at once to the line, who, together with our first-class army reserve, would give us about 40,000 good men to bring up our line battalions to war strength. Our second-class army reserve, consisting of old soldiers, although past the prime of life, would supply us with about 15,000 bayonets quite fit for garrison duty. The four companies of reg ular infantry now at each of the seventy brigade depots would at once be formed into cadres of seventy depot battations, and begin recruiting locally. To them would be dispatched all the men who last year joined the

battalions it is intended to engage in active THE FORCES AT ENGLAND'S COMMAND. Regarding the forces which England may call into requisition, Sir Garnet Wolseley makes an interesting statement: "At no pre vious period," he says, "of our history have we ever been so strong, in a military sense, as at present. In 1854 we were very weak in field artillery: the military force in these islands was under 70,000 men, and there was no re serve whatever beyond some pensioners, who were too old for field service. Were war declared to morrow, about 400,000 drilled men would fall into line if required, supported by 372 field guns, manned and horsed by the royal artillery. That number would roughly be

Militia..... 85,001 Second class army reserve...... 10,001

Army and militia reserve 40,00)

Standing army (at home)

made up as follows:

The Fatal Stage Accident. THE CHARGE THAT THE WOMAN WHO SHOT MLLE. VOLANTE HAD BEEN DRINKING. A New York Sun special from Pawtucket April 7, says: Mile. Volante, who was shot in a variety hall here on Friday evening by Jennie Franklin, is dead. Mrs. Franklin seems fully to appreciate the enormity of her recklessness, and says she will never shoot again. There is a rumor that she was drunk at the time of the accident. The show has a barroom and green room combined, in which the performers are expected to drink all that the visitors will buy for them. Lottie was engaged to an express messenger, who was accidentally shot in St. Louis four years ago. A story is affoat that a few days ago she quarreled with this young man and was discarded; that she feigned to be unconcerned about the affair, but her unnatural actions attracted the attention of her friends: that on the night of the accident she appeared in uncommonly good spirits, but as she went on the stage for this act she said to Mrs. Franklin, "I hope to God you will shoot me to night:" that Mrs. Franklin did not pay any attention to this remark, but noticed her unusual behavior, and that instead of holding her head steady when Mrs. Franklin was shooting the apple from it, she voluntarily lifted her head just in time to receive the fatal bullet. Be this as it may, the members of the

upon her head. Mr. Franklin, the husband of the markswoman, arrived from New York on Saturday morning, and was much shocked to learn of the accident. He expressed the utmost confi-dence in his wife's ability to perform the hazardous feat, and his faith in her skill is unim paired. In this connection is may be said that while performing at Fall River not long ago, he was shot in the hand by her. As far as Mrs. Franklin is concerned the fatal shooting seems to have been accidental. She is very much overcome, and as soon as Miss Volante died she went into hysterics, and is now under

company, with a large number of the specta-tors, seem to ascribe the cause of the accident

to her moving after the apple had been placed

Up to 1860 socialism hardly existed in Germany. At that time a man rose who, favored by circumstances, succeeded in transplanting the novel doctrine from Paris to Berlin. Dr. Lassalle, a young scholar of uncommon gifts, ambitious, passionate and a born agitator, by create the nucleus of a party. What assisted him in his daring enterprise was the connivance of governmental and conservative politicians, anxious to set workingmen against the middle classes, who, in the parliamentary controversy then raging, had rendered themselves

Without dwelling upon the sad feature of the incipient agitation, or entering at this stage upon other and more natural causes at the root of the evil, let it suffice to speak here of the rapidity with which the conflagration spread when the igniting spot had once kindied. After abortive attempts made in two preceding elections, the socialists in 1871 succeeded in collecting 120,000 votes and returning two members to the German parliament. In 1874 they had 340,000 votes, and nine members; in 1877 they registered 497,000 votes, deputing 12 members to the national legislature. The importance of these figures will be apparent from a comparison of the numbers of voters. In 1877 the total of enfranchised electors in the German Empire amounted to 8,943,000. Of these 5,557,700, or about 60 per centum, having voted, it follows that nearly one-tenth of all the votes given were socialistic-an extraordinary result for a movement not twenty years old, and in a house having only 398 seats.-[London Times' Berlin Correspond-

ence, March 10. KILLED IN AN ELECTION ROW.—At Harrisburg, Ky., Isaiah Gabbart, who was shot Sun-day in the public square by Henry Noel died yesterday of his wounds. The combat took place in the presence of many citizens, and had its origin in an election row. The men met, and advancing towards one another fired every chamber of their respective revolvers, then clinched and fought it out by using their pistols as clubs. When separated it was ascertained that Gabbart had been mortally wounded. Dying he exonorated Noel.

THE GRAND LODGE of Michigan Free Masons, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution declaring the manufacture or sale by a Mason of intoxicating liquor, "as a beverage," a Ma-sonic offence, punishable, at the discretion of he lodge, by suspension or expulsion.